

Attorney filed on April 14, 2000 had not been accepted because it is from the "assignee and the Certificate required by 37 CFR 3.73(b) has not been received." We address formal and substantive matters *seriatim* below.

Power of Attorney

A copy of the Revocation and Grant of Power of Attorney previously submitted is transmitted together with this Amendment; a copy of the Assignment filed in the parent case, now U.S. Patent No. 5,944,791, is attached to the Revocation and Grant. Because the Assignment in the parent case covers "all divisions, renewals and continuations" of the parent application, it is respectfully submitted that the requirements of 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) are thus satisfied.

Summary of Claims in the Application

The Applicant notes that claims 2-20 of the Application had been canceled by a preliminary amendment filed with the Application. To the extent the cancellation was ineffective, the above amendment cancels claims 9-20; to the extent the cancellation was effective, the above amendment adds back claims 2-8. Claim 1 has been amended to correct an informality. Method claims 9 and 10 have been added to define the invention further.

Terminal Disclaimer


With regard to the obviousness-type double patenting rejection, the Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejection based on a statutory disclaimer filed herewith, without prejudice.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)

Initially we note that Logan issued on July 14, 1998, almost two years after filing of the present application. Therefore, rejection under subsection (a) of 35 U.S.C. § 102 is improper. Rejection under subsection (e) of the same statute would be equally improper for the following reasons.

Axiomatically, a "claim is anticipated if each and every limitation is found either expressly or inherently in a single prior art reference." *Celeritas Technologies, Ltd. v. Rockwell Int'l Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1354, 1361, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1516 (Fed. Cir. 1998). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Corp.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (quoted with approval in the MANUAL OF PATENT EXAMINING PROCEDURE § 2131 (7th ed., 1st rev. Feb. 2000) ("MPEP § _" hereinafter)). Because Logan does not disclose an "identical invention" having "each and every limitation" of the present invention, Logan does not anticipate the invention

The Logan patent is directed toward a satellite kiosk management system. According to the teachings of the Logan patent, a supervisory computer controls the bounds of content that can be viewed at the kiosk station. This is accomplished by downloading from the supervisory computer to the kiosk a control file and hypertext document files. The control file determines which remotely stored information the kiosk is allowed to access, and provides information used to alter retrieved documents prior to display. The control file is resident on the kiosk, and thus the bounds of the kiosk "universe" are locally controlled once the control file is downloaded. Also, document alteration is performed locally, at the kiosk. The kiosk user is permitted to browse documents of his or her own choosing, as long as they are within the bounds defined by the control file.



The Logan patent does not teach or suggest a first computer and second computer in communication with a control site computer as recited in Claim 1. More specifically, the Logan patent does not teach or suggest enabling a computer to cause at least one other computer to display a page selected from pages of a network.. As stated, the Logan patent simply teaches bounding or predefining the universe of pages that a kiosk computer user is permitted to access.

Furthermore, the Logan patent does not teach or suggest causing a selected page to be displayed on a second computer by receiving a request for the selected page, retrieving the selected page, and modifying the retrieved selected page by disabling pointers from the selected page before transmitting it to the second computer.

Still further, the Logan patent does not teach or suggest generating two pages, one with pointers modified to direct the user's computer to the control site and another with pointers disabled, and sending the first page to the first computer and the second page to the second computer.

The Examiner is respectfully reminded that the Reasons For Allowance in the parent case included the following statement made by the Examiner:

The prior art of record does not teach or suggest the user of the pilot computer selecting pages that users at passenger computers can view where a selected page is dynamically rewritten during an interactive tour by a control site computer to deactivate/remove the page links to other URLs in the manner disclosed and claimed.

Notice of Allowance and Issue Fee Due in U.S. Patent No. 5,944,791, mailed March 1, 1999.

Although claim 1 does not positively recite the first ("pilot") computer and the second ("passenger") computer being part of the invention, the "program means" of the claim includes



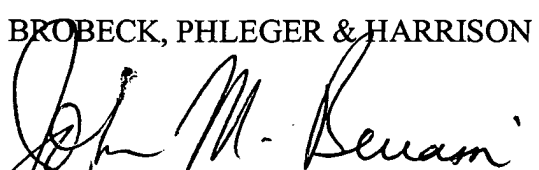
"instructions . . . for performing method steps for enabling a *first computer* to cause at least one *second computer* to display a predetermined page." Application, claim 1, lines 3-5 (as amended, emphasis provided). Similarly, the preamble of the new claim 9 recites a "method for enabling a first computer to cause at least one second computer to display a predetermined page." Claim 9, above, at lines 1-2. A preamble limitation should be given patentable weight where it is "essential to point out the invention defined by the claim." MPEP § 2111.02 (*quoting with approval Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 U.S.P.Q. 478, 481 (C.C.P.A. 1951)). Put differently, although the present invention need not include the first and the second computers, the invention does not operate in a vacuum.

For these independent and alternative reasons, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claim 1, and issue an early notice of allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON LLP

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John M. Benassi
Reg. No. 27,483

Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison LLP
12390 El Camino Real
San Diego, CA 92130-2081
(858) 720-2500